Wm. L. Morton

VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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Foreign advices by the ship Portland, Capt. Hussey, arrived at New-York.

VIENNA, July 26.

On the 24th instant, about nine in the morning, the marquis de Gallo arrived here, and immediately after repaired to Engendorff, where he had a long conference with the Emperor. On his return to this city, he went to the minister of state, Baron Thugut, with whom he had another long conference. It was remarked that neither the marquis nor the persons about the court had very pleasant countenances. The negociations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progress.

The French require that Mantua shall be united with the Cisalpine republic, though it was stipulated in the preliminaries, that the city should be restored to Austria. On the part of the French, it is said, on the other hand, that the Emperor having given his consent to the establishment of a new republic in Italy, its very existence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortress; the Emperor, therefore, must tacidly accede to the cession of Mantua, for which he receives a sufficient indemnification in Istria and Dalmatia.

As these and many other difficulties have arisen and the House of Austria cannot be expected easily to abandon its great interests in Italy, we are not without our fears that hostilities may again recommence.

His Imperial majesty intends going about the end of the month to Stein, where he will review the army of the Hungarian levy.

As there is no danger of hostilities on the Bohemian frontiers, the Emperor has ordered that the fourteen battalions of reserve in that kingdom shall march immediately for the army in Italy.

General Mack, who has been sent with strong reinforcements to the Italian army, is already arrived at Gortz.

MILAN, July 18.

Since the Cisalpine republic has been proclaimed, the government at Florence has taken every precaution against the partizans of revolutionary principles. The Grand Duke has raised a body of 12,000 men, who will be sent to the frontiers of the neighbouring democratized provinces; and it is said that the Tuscan towns on the side of Modena and Bologna will be more strongly fortified.

At Genoa, the Doge has renounced his former title, and is now only called citizen president of the Provisional government. The republic is no longer styled the republic of Genoa, but the Ligurian Republic; Liguria being the ancient name of the country. The archbishop likewise has already introduced the appellation of Ligurian republic into the liturgy!

July 22.

Buonaparte is still here, and it is supposed will not go to Udine, as we had a report that the peace was finally concluded there on the 14th by Gen. Clarke: but the truth of this is greatly doubted. (And with reason, as the Vienna gazette of the 26th of July makes no mention of it—Note of Hamburgh Editor)

The province of Romagna was on the 12th united to the Cisalpine republic, on the motion of citizen Belwonti of Rimigi.

Another conspiracy has been discovered at Rome, which was to have been carried into execution in the night between the 8th and the 9th instant. Two of the conspirators were promised indemnity on condition of making discoveries. Many persons have in consequence been arrested.

The discontents at Naples increase. It is said that the French envoy, Canclaue, will soon leave that city. His first secretary of legation, Trouve, is not cordially received at court. He is known to have been formerly editor of the Moniteur.

ITALY, July 22.

The King of Naples has established magazines on the frontiers of the Papal territory for an army of 50,000 men.

The brother of Gen. Buonaparte is soon expected as French envoy at Rome. The health of the Pope mends daily.

It is believed that a part of the French Italian army will soon march for France. Gen. Massena, it is said, will in a short time go to Paris. A great part of the troops at Milan have left that city. The frontier towns of Piedmont, Tortona, Cuneo, and Alessandria, have been placed by the French on a war establishment. Mantua and Palma Nuava, which lie on the other side of the Cisalpine republic, have likewise been more strongly fortified. At Brescia, all the artillery has been carried away, but the Austrians have not yet entered the town.

The bank of Venice now pays again as before.

FRANKFORT, July 29.

It is reported here, that the troops of the French Sambre and Meuse army on the other side of the Rhine, have received orders in consequence of the present circumstances of France, to break up in five days, and form a camp behind the Meuse: according to others, they will immediately march for the interior of France. A party of the army of the Rhine will take the position of these troops.

PARIS, August 12.

Some of our prophets have been mistaken. The fete of the 10th of August was very gay and splendid, and the greatest order prevailed throughout. The races were admirably managed, and the concourse of people drawn together at the Champ de Mars was immense.

We have already announced the arrival of citizen Viscounti of Milan, as minister plenipotentiary from the Cisalpine republic to that of France. In consequence, citizen Sopranzi, who on the entry of the French army into Italy, was sent by the people of Lombardy to treat with the Directory relative to their being formed into a Republic, is preparing to quit France. He has been named, in his own country, member of the council of Elders.

An address of the invalids to the army of Italy appears in the Journal des Hommes Libres. It begins thus:

"We two comrades, have been struck with the truth of the picture which you have drawn of the present situation of the republic.

"What! (have we cried) so many great and generous sacrifices! What! five years of the most glorious victories, of the most rapid success, and the most honorable triumphs, have still left them some hopes of giving us a master. Friends! it is but too true, and we shudder at it: the government has been vilified. Even within the walls of the legislative body, the emigrant unpunished rekindles the sparks of civil war, and supported by the impostor and rebellious priest, shakes around him the torch of fanaticism. The defenders of the country, the old patriots, and founders of the republic, are driven from their homes, proscribed, degraded, and massacred. The generous friend of his country, who took up arms for the defence of property, now infirm and mutilated, pines in the most frightful indigence without the means of existence, without pay, and crushed by the insolent luxury of the unpunished stock-jobber. The purchaser of national lands is looked upon as an usurper, the sacred principles of liberty and equality called robbery; the philosopher, and whoever is not a Catholic, marked out as impious and an athiest; the name of citizen even become an affront, in short, from the north to the south of France every thing presents the distressing spectacle of a desolate country."

It concludes thus—"Our brave brethren of the north, Italy, the Rhine, Sambre and Meuse, rely upon us. Comrades! we have still strength and blood enough, and more courage than is necessary, to humble these cowardly supporters of tyranny. Should they dare to take up arms in order to execute their plans . . . . Nor shall it be said that 600,000 soldiers, the conquerors of all Europe, joined to their friends and relations, and forming the purest mass of the French people, have expressed an ineffectual vow to live free or to die."

(Signed by more than 3000 Invalids.)

EXECUTIVE DIRDCTORY.

Celebration of the 10th of August.

The following is the speech of Carnot, President of the Directory:

"Frenchmen,

"On this day, five years ago, the thunder fell upon the throne. Its splendor was extinguished, its foundations shattered and annihilated.—But a single lustrum has elapsed since this great epoch; yet such has been the rapid succession of events, that already we are separated from it by ages.

"During this short interval, what memorable events have crowed after each other! what triumphs! what tragic scenes! what combinations of sublimity, and of weakness! how many prejudices overthrown! what great talents have been cut off! what efforts combined to destroy infant liberty! how many billows broken against the national will! how many base arts employed to extinguish the republic! how many vipers crushed in her giant arms!

"Woe be to those who should conceive the idea of re-establishing the throne! What absurdity to believe that those who crushed it to ashes, will labour for its re-establishment—that the founders of the republic, forgetting their glory, and plunging themselves into the mire, will become the vile instruments of a liberticidal faction, which would consign them to the collected rage of those who wish to tear them in pieces!

"Where is the man among you, citizens, who, if not actively co operated in the overthrow of the monarchy, has not decidedly proclaimed within his own circle the imprescriptible rights of the people? Where is the man who can submit to bargain with kings—who, having vanquished them in meridian of their power, will humble himself before them when they are conquered?

"No, Frenchmen! you will not forget what it has cost you to be free—you will not risk the same catastrophes, or consequences still more dreadful, again to be slaves.

"Ah! should the abyss into which the madmen who consider the return of royalty as an object of sport, endeavour to plunge you. Have they reflected upon the punishment which is prepared as their reward? Do they know how much blood would be required to quench the thirst of the barbarous masters whom they recal—what harrassing forfeitures would be necessary to satisfy their avarice—what degree of oppression would be sufficient to render them secure from the dread of a new effort of the people—what cares would appear to them adequate to extinguish the last sparks of that philosophy to which they ascribe the first impulse of the French to liberty?

"They would persuade you, that it is easy to substitute the hereditary government to the constitutional system; and they never speak either of the deadly war which the just resistance of the desperate republicans would produce in a thousand quarters, or of the difficulty of re-establishing that inequality of conditions and those feudal institutions which constitute the basis of monarchy, or the difficulty of wresting the national property from the hands of those who have acquired it under the sanction of the laws, or of the sanguinary contest which would arise between the competitors. Who does not see, that a whole age would hardly finish the single dispute between the Dynastics contending for the crown? Who does not see that a king could be delivered from his disquietudes when he had shed the last drop of the blood of Frenchmen? Should you have filled any employment in the republic, you would be proscribed. Had you flown to the frontiers to defend it, you would be proscribed. Did you possess any talent, you would be proscribed. Should you have purchased a national estate, you would be proscribed—you and your children. Yes! you would all perish, except those immersed in absolute ignorance, who would be reserved to cultivate the soil of their lord, under the the iron rod.

"To obtain your pardon from the new tyrant, in vain would you produce the proof of some base services secretly performed in favor of the monarchy, and of your treachery towards the Republic: you would die with greater ignomy. Your personal enemies would soon discover crimes to lay to your charge—others would be eager to denounce you in order to save themselves. Such, at every time, and in every country, has been the cruel policy of exiled kings, who, by means of baseness and hypocrisy, have succeeded, themselves or their descendants, in recovering the throne. Can you hope that you would experience them less revengeful or more humane?

"Yes! we swear by the sacred depositc which the constitution has for a limited time entrusted to our care, every attempt to overthrow the Republic shall be in vain; and those who endeavour to accomplish this purpose of iniquity shall meet that death which they prepared for the Republicans. The chief magistrates of the Republic may differ in opinion as to some of the means by which its stability is to be promoted, but they will ever be found united in its defence.

"They will do more, and will exert themselves daily to love it better. They know, that war is the weapon of despots; that love and confidence alone are the instruments of popular governments.

"Agitation will cease, when men cease to disquiet themselves by the apprehensions of Royalty—others by the menaces and threats of anarchy. Peace will be realized when the enemies of the republic shall be convinced that they will find no point of support among us—when each of us shall be thoroughly satisfied that the happiness of the people consists in the extinction of all parties—that they are desirous to establish tranquility—that they are tired of being the dupes of the passions, and the vain promises of the factions, by whom they have been alternately misled. The People compare their situation to what it was 20 months ago; they feel how much it is improved; they feel that it will be still farther meliorated, when the ideas, which have been almost entirely absorbed, which, to say no worse, are unreasonable, are at length exclusively applied to the means of internal prosperity and political economy. From this they conclude that the constitution which dispences such benefits is good, and become wise by their own sufferings: they respect the government which they have chosen; they despise, they hate those who would lead them to tear their vitals with their own hands.

"Cease then, Frenchmen, to pursue chimeras. Let this day, the forerunner of that day on which the Republic was founded, dissipate vain alarms! Fest, as you see

hold its ſplendour, that you are under the ſame banners—that you defend a common cauſe—that none of you have any mercy to expect from thoſe whoſe tyranny you have overthrown. Do not reſign yourſelves to diſcord when you have only to enjoy the fruits of your labours and the greatneſs of your deſtiny."

This ſpeech was heard with the moſt profound attention, and followed with univerſal ſhouts of Vive la Republique.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

23 Thermidor—Auguſt 10.

At two o'clock the Preſident addreſſed the Council as follows:

"The cannon of the tenth of Auguſt will reſound through future ages. It cruſhed to aſhes an ancient throne, and the feeble conſtitution on which it was built. It opened new deſtinies to France; it was the prelude to that long train of memorable events which ſeemed to have compreſſed whole ages within the circle of a few years.

"Overlocking the hiſtory of the paſſions, the prejudices, and the intrigues which are no more, it is an object worthy of your attention, upon the anniverſary of this celebrated epoch, to cultivate reflections without bitterneſs, to derive from it leſſons uſeful to every Frenchman. Eſcaped, as it were, by a miracle, from the revolutionary agitation, it is time when thoſe who hear me ought for ever to renounce prejudices, to extinguiſh animoſities, to ſacrifice, without regret, upon the altar of their country, the oppoſitions of their minds, and the reſentments of their hearts. You who upon the 10th of Auguſt, wiſhed for the eſtabliſhment of a Republic, your deſires ought to be ſatisfied. The Republic exiſts here, ſurrounded with the laurels of victory, and purified from the horrors of anarchy.

"Friends of juſtice and of order, you who demand a vigorous and protecting government, your wiſhes ſhall be accompliſhed. The government exiſts; it will every day be more firmly conſolidated, adorned with the gayeſt colours of liberty. Imprudent men, who dared, in the frantic hope of ideal improvements, to a ſacrilegious blow at the only ſafeguard of the public tranquility, the anniverſary of the Tenth of Auguſt is more eloquent than I can be. It is that day which calls aloud to you. Dread a ſecond of September, a thirty firſt of May, and the execrable reign of another Robeſpierre. It is to this point that the factions tend; is it at this price, that, under different names, and under oppoſite banners, the triumphant party would give us a new revolution? Ah! never, never—it had never any other ſource than the imaginations and the writings of our calumniators; the infernal project which could not be conceived, which could not be promoted, which could not be executed within theſe walls, but by the utmoſt frenzy of guilt. In order to calm chimerical alarms, with regard to the purity of your conduct and of your intentions, it will be ſufficient, I imagine, to diſplay your attitude and your ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the united attack of the abuſe and the intrigues of which you are the objects. Continue, repreſentatives of the people, to cover yourſelves with the triple ſhield of juſtice, of moderation and of firmneſs. Guilt, is awake; it exerts every effort; it thirſts for battle and for bloodſhed.

"Hiſtory will ſay, The National Repreſentation did not ſeek a fratricidal victory. After the long tempeſts it had encountered, it ſighed for internal peace; its efforts were ſucceſsful. Perfidiouſly miſrepreſenting your opinions and your deſigns, guilt endeavours to miſlead the defenders of their country, and turn the arms of Liberty againſt Liberty herſelf. Hiſtory will ſay, The true ſentiments of the army were known to the National Repreſentation: French Republicans could not forget their duty as ſoldiers, and their intereſt as citizens; they were enlightened by wiſe laws, and the hopes of guilt were confounded.

"The external enemies of France ſmile at the ſpectacle of our diviſions, and perhaps with dexterity add fuel to the flames of diſcord.

"Let it be our ſtudy that hiſtory may record of us what ſhe recorded of ancient Rome: let foreign governments learn and know, that the diviſions among us ceaſe when the honour and the rights of our country are concerned. It is thus, repreſentatives of the people, that you will give an anſwer to the calumnies of malevolence; that you will ſecure the internal tranquility which the wiſhes and the wants of the people equally demand; that you will at laſt attain that general peace to which you are accuſed of being hoſtile, when it has never ceaſed to be object of your vows and the end of your exertions. Theſe ideas lead me, in concluding, to the ſubject of this addreſs. Upon the tenth of Auguſt, 1792, a throne, which had ſubſiſted fourteen centuries, fell to the ground. Happy France, in the anniverſary of this memorable epoch diſplayed ſincere conciliation for the intereſt of our country, and ſhewed to Europe the different authorities of the republic governing in concert by juſtice and by confidence!"

The printing of this ſpeech was called for from every part, and was decreed to the number of ſix copies for each member.

LONDON, Auguſt 16.

Government received yeſterday a diſpatch from Paris, announcing the fact we laid before our readers, of a treaty of peace having been concluded between the French Republic and and the court of Lisbon; and early this morning, Mr. Brooks, the meſſenger, arrived with diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury, reſpecting the ſame event, and the effect it has had on the ſtate of the negociations at Liſle. No communication is allowed between the veſſel that brought over Mr. Brooks and the people on ſhore.

It is impoſſible to convey any adequate idea of the effect produced upon the public mind by the intelligence of this treaty having been concluded without the interference of our cabinet, and in oppoſition to its views—it indicated a feeling of national degradation truly humiliating. The funds, of courſe, experienced a conſiderable fall: the 3 per cents left off yeſterday at 50 3 4 and opened this morning at 50 1-2 a 5 8.

It is in vain to ſpeak of the ingratitude of this laſt of our allies, as we have ſpoken of the ingratitude of all who have previouſly deſerted us. Self preſervation is the firſt law of nations as well as of individuals, and this act of the Court of Portugal is a proof that England is no longer capable of giving protection to her friends. It is a bitter cup; but we muſt drink it. We have courted the rod, and we muſt ſubmit to the chaſtiſement.

The extracts which we have given from the French papers, are of conſiderable importance. They open a ſcene of contention the reſult of which it is impoſſible to anticipate. The Directory has at length given its anſwer to the meſſage of the Councils; in which, though it explains with candour the ſuſpicious circumſtances of the event of the march of the troops, it addreſſes the Aſſembly in language ſo ſignificant and unequivocal on their late proceedings, that inſtead of the compromiſe which was expected from the prudence, if not from the patriotiſm of the two ſides, it is a provocation to hoſtility on the queſtion at iſſue between them. The debate in the Council of Five Hundred ſhews the impreſſion the anſwer made on the Legiſlature.

What the reſult of this conflict will be, we again ſay, it is not eaſy to conjecture. The Directory, inveſted with all the executive power of the immenſe territory of the Republic—with all her armies cordially attached to its ſway—with all the attractive charms of an inceſſant career of aggrandizement, in which a ſingle week is never ſuffered to paſs without adding ſome new kingdom to the Empire, either by conqueſt or treaty, or breaking off from the league of their enemies ſome important power—with the recommendation of having procured abundance, and reſtored luxury to Paris—with all the force of the country obedient to its command, and the multitude indifferent to its acts—and oppoſed to a Legiſlature broken into factions in which the very virtues of the good have been ſurprized into an alliance with the paſſions of the wicked, certainly ſtands fair for triumph in the conteſt; but on the other ſide it is to be conſidered that opinion, tranſitory in all climates, is peculiarly ſo in France; and how long the people and armies ſhall continue firm againſt the battery of the preſs, the ſkill, intrigue, and force of which were never exerted with more variety, nor more cunning of attack in any age than now in the Republic, it is impoſſible to ſay. At no period of the Revolution has the criſis been more intereſting, nor preſented more curioſity to the accurate obſerver. It ſhall be our taſk to watch the progreſs with the moſt vigilant care, and to ſtate the occurrences with the moſt rigid impartiality.

The ſtocks yeſterday felt a depreſſion of 1 1/2 per cent. The quantity of exchequer bills thrown into market by the Goldſmids, Antrobus, &c. together with the very unfavorable appearance of the negociation, are ſaid to have been the cauſes of this fall.

Should Lord Malmeſbury return unſucceſsful from his preſent miſſion, Parliament will be convened almoſt immediately, for the purpoſe of voting 25 millions ſterling more, for the continuance of the war. This accounts for the new power of convening Parliament at ſo ſhort a notice. Formerly the public money was modeſtly drawn for by Miniſters at a few days grace; now it is done more ſweepingly by bills at ſight.

As her moſt faithful majeſty has made peace with France, ſhe ought to be ſtruck off the liſt of Doct. Willis's patients. How fortunate would it be for mankind, were ſome other ſovereigns to give a ſimilar proof of returning reaſon!

The Hamburgh Mail due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived this morning. By the extracts we have given from the foreign Journals brought by this conveyance, it will be ſeen that the ſubjects of his Sicilian majeſty begin to manifeſt ſome revolutionary ſymptoms. The king has given orders for eſtabliſhing a very conſiderable military force on the frontiers of the Pope's territory.

The French government, it appears, is determined not to give up Mantua to the Emperor. To this determination his imperial majeſty is not inclined to yield. Thus a definitive treaty of peace between theſe two powers is not likely ſoon to take place.

Buonaparte's brother goes to Rome, as envoy from the French Republic.

The bank of Venice has got the ſtart of that of England, and now pays its notes in caſh.

The Paris Journals, which we received yeſterday by expreſs, whilſt our contemporaries were wholly unable to convey any intelligence of conſequence to their readers, were certainly the moſt important papers that have lately been received from France. It is not poſſible to expreſs the effect that the news of a Peace between the Republic and Portugal have on the public mind. The inability and miſerable politics of our adminiſtration, and the very critical ſituation in which they have placed the country with reference to all the continental powers, is now, we believe, become evident to ſome of thoſe men who have hitherto thought proper to ſupport the preſent miniſters.

Mr. Brookes, the meſſenger, arrived this morning at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury at Liſle.

We have no reaſon to believe, that there is any proſpect of a ſpeedy peace. On the contrary, we ſhould not be ſurpriſed at hearing of a renewal of hoſtilities.

The Dutch it ſeems, inſiſt on a reſtitution of their colonies; and the French government is determined to ſupport their Republican ally.

What the terms of the peace between France and Portugal are, we do not yet know. Our readers will ſee, by the official meſſage of the Directory, given in yeſterday's paper, that the conditions are not yet announced. We cannot however hope that they are favorable to our intereſts. We know that ſome time ago the conferences were broken off, becauſe the conditions demanded by the French were inordinate. The Portugueſe miniſter, however, after conſulting his court, returned to Paris; and though the preſent circumſtances of things may have made the Directory abate from ſome of their pretenſions, we fear that the ſurrender of the Brazils or of Cayenne, may be a ſubſtantive article of the treaty, or perhaps they may have directed a more immediate blow againſt the commerce and revenue of England, and ſhut the ports of Portugal itſelf againſt our trade.

After taking the kingdom of Portugal under our ſpecial protection—after ſending thither an army, and one of our moſt juſtly celebrated Generals, while its coaſt was guarded by our moſt favourite admiral—after refuſing paſſports for a commiſſion to treat of a ſeparate peace, and making it a ſine qua non of negociation that we ſhould ſtipulate alſo for the feeble and oppreſſed queen, as it was the faſhion to call our ally—her faithful majeſty ſent a miniſter to Paris, there to humble herſelf before the triumphant Directory, and accept of the conditions that they might be graciouſly pleaſed to yield her! To what a point of humiliation has our cabinet brought us?

The Centaur, a new ſhip of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Markham, now lying off Greenhithe, in the river, is ordered immediately for ſea to join Admiral Duncan's ſquadron off the Texel.

The Nautilus ſloop of war, capt. Gunter, ſailed on Saturday morning from Leith roads, to join Admiral Duncan.

The San Joſeph, Salvador del Mundi, San Nicola, and Santa Yſidora, the four ſhips that were taken off Cape St. Vincent in February laſt, having been completely repaired, manned, &c. now make a reſpectable figure in the Britiſh ſquadron which has juſt received a freſh ſupply of powder, ammunition and ſtores, from Gibraltar, and the fleet receives conſtant ſupplies of freſh meat and other articles from the Portugueſe, ſo that not the ſmalleſt inconvenience is felt from being ſo long at ſea.

A free pardon was ſent from the Duke of Portland's Office yeſterday, to the Admiralty, for the whole of the crew of the Veſtal frigate, who were concerned in the late mutiny at the Nore.

NOTICE.

THE Preſident and Directors of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COMPANY, duly conſtituted and appointed agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly paſſed at Raleigh in December laſt, for the purpoſe "of improving the navigation of "Cape Fear River from Averyſborough to the con"fluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the "ſaid rivers as far as the ſame can be effected;"—and which Act empowers the Preſident and Directors of ſaid Company "to agree with any perſon or "perſons to open and improve the navigation of "Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforeſaid, by "canals, locks or ſluices, from place to place, and "from time to time, upon ſuch terms as they may "think beſt;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are now ready and willing to engage with any perſon or perſons who will undertake the opening and improvement of the navigation of the above mentioned rivers. And as the waters in theſe rivers are expected to be low for ſome months, during which the ſituations of the different ſhoals or other obſtructions, can be ſo much better examined, it is particularly requeſted, that whoever has any intention of undertaking the ſaid work will come forward without loſs of time—Undoubted ſecurity will be expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addreſſed to the Preſident of the Company near Pittſborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, Preſident.

Pittſborough, Chatham county, N. C. Auguſt 30, 1797. } 6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from me in January laſt, a NEGRO MAN named

JOE,

formerly the property of Carter Nicholas, of whom I purchaſed him. He is well known about Peterſburg, having lived there for ſeveral years, particularly in the families of Mr. Robert Stewart and Mr. Daniel Call—his wife at this time belonging to the latter, and living, as I underſtand, with a Mrs. Taliaferro at or near Williamſburg, it is higly probable he is in that neighbourhood. Not having had him long in poſſeſſion, I cannot deſcribe his perſon very exactly—he is a tall man, about 35 years old, large features, bow-legged, and walks a little lame.

The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of ſaid Negro at my houſe, or Ten Dollars if committed to any jail within the ſtate.

RICHARD BATE.

WINDSOR, October 8, 1797. 6

Peterſburg Diſtrict Court, Sept. 26, 1797.

William Fenwick, aſſignee of William Barkſdale, Plaintiff. } In debt.
Against
Gardon Backus, Defendant.

THE pluries awarded againſt the defendant in this ſuit being returned "Not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court—Therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unleſs the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next April Court, and anſwer the plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive Court days at the door of the Courthouſe of Dinwiddie county, and alſo three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy,
Teſte, WM. WHITLOCKE, Clk.
(3t.)

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them, will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments; and ſuch as have any demands againſt them, will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed off at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

SWANN & ELLIS,

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a profeſſed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatneſs and diſpatch.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 18.

On Saturday last returned to this town, the Hon. William Blount. As soon as his approach was made known, the volunteer troop of cavalry, commanded by John Lavender, Esq. and a large concourse of citizens hastened to receive him, and met him 8 miles from this place, where, after refreshment, he was conducted into town in the following order;

A detachment of the troop of cavalry.

The honourable Mr. Blount, accompanied by the hon. General White, and the hon. Mr. Stuart, late speaker of the House of Representatives.

The troop of cavalry.

Citizens in files.

We are happy to say that Mr. Blount has received on his journey through this state, the most flattering and hearty welcome from every description of citizens—a welcome justly due from a grateful people to the father, friend and protector of their state.

A subscriber to Mr. Roulstone's paper, requests him to publish the following:

It must be admitted by the officers of government that at the time Mr. Blount left Philadelphia they had given him no cause to suspect that a prosecution would be commenced against him under the act of June '94—yet, after his departure from that city, it has been published in the newspapers generally, that a prosecution was commenced against him by order of government, under the 5th section of that act, that the marshal gave pursuit, and that Mr. Blount made his escape. Can a man be said to have made an escape from a prosecution of which he had no knowledge or even suspicion? especially under the circumstance of his being on his return to his own house, where the law has its operation as well as in Pennsylvania.

But in case Mr. Blount had been arrested in Pennsylvania, could he have been compelled to trial in that state, or might he not constitutionally have required his removal to Tennessee? That the reader may the more readily determine this question, the 8th article of the amendments to the constitution is subjoined; it is in the following words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

The crime imputed to Mr. Blount is the writing the letter to Cary, which bears date in Tennessee, The answer must be that Mr. Blount can constitutionally be tried only in the state of Tennessee, and that if he had been arrested in Pennsylvania, this article of the constitution would have compelled his removal to Tennessee for trial.

Then with what propriety can it have been published that Mr. Blount made his escape from the marshal of Pennsylvania? Might not the order of government for issuing the process in Pennsylvania, with more propriety, have been denounced as an oppressive order?

If it is asked how does the determination of Mr. Blount to proceed to Tennessee appear?

By his having actually arrived within a few miles of its limits, from whence he was induced to return to Raleigh, by being informed to a certainty, that Mrs. Blount at that place on her way to Knoxville, had been thrown from her carriage, whereby she was much injured, particularly an arm broke in two places, and that but little or no hope was entertained by her surgeons, that her life could be saved, unless the arm was immediately amputated.

PETERSBURG, *October 13.*

We mentioned in our last the arrival of the ship Charles Carter, but find on enquiry that we were wrongly informed.

The celebrated pedestrian traveller Mr. Spillard, arrived at Bristol the 17th of August, from London.

His Britannic Majesty's frigates Thetis and Prevoyante, are arrived at New York from Halifax.

A machine of a most important nature has been invented by a William Haliburton, of Windsor, Nova Scotia. Its design is to enable a ship on a lee shore, to escape the danger of that dreadful situation; or when in mid-ocean, to weather the most violent storms, and prevent the effects of the most boisterous waves. These great ends are accomplished by throwing such an obstacle in the way of the waves as hinders them from rising very high, at the same time that it obstructs the ship's motion so much, that she cannot drive upon the shore with that violence which usually destroys vessels so circumstanced.

The following is copied from a New-York paper, the editor of which subjoins a note stating it to be authentic, and expressing a wish that the several printers of the United States would give it a publication.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantes, to a respectable house in this city, dated June 15, 1797.

"The certainty which the Executive Directory of France has had, that many English vessels sailed under American colors, and that many American vessels sailed with the greater part of their crew English, has provoked the decree of the Executive Directory of the 12th Ventose, 5th year, (2d March, '97) which prescribes that all American vessels shall be captured and condemned as good prizes, which have not a role d'equipage; or even having one, if the captain, or any officer or supercargo, or one third of the crew, should be English: In consequence, every American vessel to be in rule, ought to have role d'equipage, containing the names of baptism and family, the place of birth and place of residence of every individual on board, comprehending both the crew and passengers; and if any of them should not be born in the United States, he must have a protection from the United States, which certifies that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States before the present war. This role d'equipage ought to be signed by two witnesses, who attest the truth of the facts, and subscribed by the officer or judge of the marine, who has given to the individuals the permission of embarking."

WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS. —Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

Jacob Harrison,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and opposite to Captain Parker's,

An extensive assortment of *FALL GOODS,*

Consisting of Superfine, Fine, Midling and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romsey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

For New-York,

The remarkable fast sailing Sloop *CORNELIA,* WILLIAM CLARKE, Master.

She has got very good accommodations for Passengers, and is a new vessel. For Freight or Passage apply to RAMBAUT & GERNON.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

An assortment of *GOODS,*

On board the DANISH SHIP CHRISTIANS-HAVEN, P. CORBAN, Master, from HAMBURGH,

And daily expected up the river—will be sold on moderate terms as soon as they arrive.

Among which are,

Cogniac BRANDY, } London
Holland's GIN, } Proof.
70 Tons Swedish BAR-IRON.
German STEEL.
Brown ROLLS.
Dutch BLANKETS.
Woollen STOCKINGS.
NAILS.
Frying PANS.
SCYTHES—and sundry other articles.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tuesday the 7th of November, at the dwelling house of the late Col. John Bott,

SUNDRY articles of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture—at the same time will be exposed to sale, the beautiful blood bay STUD HORSE DAMON, a strong well built CHARIOT and HARNESS, together with other very useful and valuable property. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums over thirty shillings.—Bond and approved security will be required.

At the same time will be exposed to sale, one hundred barrels of CORN.

eo3* ANN BOTT, Adm'x.

Chesterfield county, October 11, 1797.

THE Subscriber, now residing in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET, intends to practice PHYSIC in all its departments, both in TOWN and COUNTRY, and will attend on Patients at all Hours.

DAVID WALKER.

Petersburg, Oct. 13, 1797. (1m)

Five Guineas Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from out of my Lot in Petersburg, on Tuesday night last

A Bright Bay Mare,

about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 4 years old, middling long mane and switch tail, a large star in her forehead, and a small streak of white almost to her nose, shod before and trots naturally. This Mare is the property of Mr. Thomas Stroud. I will give Three Dollars reward for the Mare and no questions asked, and the above reward for the Mare and Thief.

RICHARD ROWLES.

Petersburg, October 12, 1797. 3

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous to sell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and state of North Carolina, on the head of Grassy creek. On this tract there is a considerable quantity of good Tobacco Land still in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premises. A farther description is unnecessary, as a purchaser would naturally chuse to view the Land himself.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—100 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

For the 3 year old Sweekstake, the following are named—

Mr. Ruffin's Nameless } By SHARK.
Mr. Bromley's Pizarro } By SHARK.
Mr. Good's Equality } By SHARK.
Mr. Love's Vice President By PRESIDENT.

Another Sweekstake is proposed, of 25 guineas each, weight for age, 3 mile heats. The Horses to be named on the first day of the Races, and to run on the 3d or 4th day, as the subscribers may agree.

JAMES BROMLEY.

New-Market, October 11, 1797.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE-GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four miles below PETERSBURG, known by the name of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1300 acres, lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber, and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, October 8, 1797. eo8

An House to be Rented,

WHERE Daniel Call, Esq; resided the last eight years—it stands in an open, airy and pleasant situation—The Lot is well enclosed, has a good Garden, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoak-house, and Stable; also an Office with a good fire place to write in—*the Rent very reasonable,* and possession may be had immediately.

Also an House in that part of Petersburg called Ravenscroft—convenient for a small family, with half an acre of land well enclosed belonging to it, a Stable, &c. The terms may be known on application to W. HARRISON.

Petersburg, October 12, 1797. 3

BLANDFORD, October 12, 1797.

RUN away from the subscriber on Monday last, a Negro Woman named

MILLEY,

about 28 years of age, well made, rather long visage, her hair short being cut about six weeks ago; she came from Mathews county, and has been trying to get a passage by water back again; her clothes consisted of a dark mixt wool and cotton Virginia cloth jacket, and light coloured striped Virginia cloth petticoat, one osnaburgs do. and no hat, but a handkerchief on her head. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying or conveying the said Negro away, as they shall answer the same at their peril. Five Dollars reward to any person taking up the said Negro and bringing her to me in Blandford—or securing her in jail so that I get her again.

tf JOSEPH COOPER.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for a division of the county of Mecklenburg, by a line to be run from Berry's Ford on Meherrin river to Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke, and thence due South to the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

October 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMAL Land valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court house, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland settlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber will present a petition to the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at their next session, praying that the boundary line of the town of Petersburg, which now extends "from the north side "of the road that runs on the south side of Pride's "Race Ground, thence along the said road to "the west end of Banisters lane where it cor-"ners above his Dwelling-House, thence due "north to Appomattox river, &c." shall be continued from the said north side of the road in a straight line due north to Appomattox, so as to exclude the whole of the Battersea Estate.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (3w.)

PUBLIC VENDUE.

This Day at the Office—on 90 days Credit,

About 500l. sterling cost of Cassimers and Superfine Cloths, a very handsome assortment just landed, and about 150 pair Rose Blankets, assorted from 5 4 to 9 4.

On Wednesday the 18th inst.

At the Store of Mr. William Skanks in Old Street, On a Credit until the 1st March,

10 Boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted from 10½d to 3/4 sterling, a Bundle Cambricks, from 2/9 to 7/8 sterling, in lots to suit purchasers. The above are just imported and purchased from the Manufactures with Cash. Bonds and approved security will be required.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, October 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 15th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rinney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

I. HALL, & Co.

Have just received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extensive assortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Crucibles (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Musk

White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raisons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling-Bottles, cut and plain
Breast Pipes
Nipple Glasses
Glass Mortars and Pestles
——— graduated measures
——— Funnels
Vials assorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and Pestles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyser's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houſes and Lots in the Town of Peterſburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers. As conſiderable portions of the abovementioned property, are ſubject to leaſes of various modifications; and as other portions are ſomewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjuſt the whole advantageouſly for public ſale. It is therefore deemed moſt adviſeable, to receive propoſitions from thoſe who may chooſe to become purchaſers, deſcribing the particular portions thereof, they reſpectively propoſe to purchaſe; for this purpoſe the ſubſcriber will attend at Peterſburg during the ſitting of the next diſtrict court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property ſhould not be diſpoſed of at private ſale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumſtances will admit, and expoſed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of theſe ſales is to anſwer an immediate preſſure, it is expected that a conſiderable portion of the purchaſe money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although ſome credit will be allowed for ſome portion of the purchaſe money under particular circumſtances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purpoſes mentioned in the premiſes.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſale of the foregoing property, having been unavoidably poſtponed, it is now propoſed to commence it, on the 26th of October, and to continue it from day to day, until the 30th, if the whole of the property ſhould not be ſooner diſpoſed of.

W. B. GILES.

Peterſburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to Robert Moore. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery being already ſold, the Commiſſioners have very ſanguine reaſons to ſay, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouſe on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November, being the ſecond day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finiſhed.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

Charlotte County, Auguſt 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff,
againſt
JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Little Roanoake Church in the ſaid county, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

Copy,—Teſte.

(em.) THOMAS READ, C.

DOCTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

Charlotte Court, Auguſt 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff.
againſt
Pleaſant Crenſhaw, Abel Jackſon, and Joſiah Jackſon, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Joſiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant Joſiah do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Aſh Camp Church, in the county aforeſaid, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(2m.) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Peterſburg, Oct 1, 1797.

A.

JOHN ALLEN, ſaddler. John Angus, Prince-George. Colin Alfriend, care of Chriſtopher M'Connico.

B.

Robert Briſtow, Suſſex, care of Joſeph Harding. Aſa Biſhop, jun. Mrs. Mary Bland, Mitchell's. Simmons Brien. Gurdon Backus Mr. Burnet. Richard Bacon, Lunenburg. Mr. Bufferer. Rev. John Bonner. Mrs. Mary Bull. Peter and John Byzer. Capt. N. Batte, care of Robert Moore. Ben, belonging to Mr. Cole. Wm Barr.

C.

Littlebury Carter, Dinwiddie. Milbrey Cunningham. Theoderic Chamleſs, Suſſex. Monſ. Louis Contelau, Lunenburg. John Cook. Frederick Chevalico.

D.

Monſ. Boucheri De Dreſent. Batiſta Del Veche. Michael Drury. Mrs. Dodgeon Col. Robert Dickins, N. C. care E. Stott. William De Graffenreidt, Lunenburg. Stephen Davis Shepherd Davis.

D.

John Dandridge, Prince George. Robert Donald & Co. Joſeph Dell.

E.

Dr. Iſaac Edwards, Dinwiddie. Thomas Epps, Lunenburg.

F.

Daniel Fiſher, Wm. Friend, Oſborne's. John Feagan, care of David Anderſon. James Fergaſon, Oſborne's.

G.

Mons. Gobbe, 2. Richard Kennon, Mecklenburg, care of Gracie and Anderſon. Hugh Gordon. Thomas Goode, Cheſterfield. John or Hugh Gillilaud.

H.

Martin Hancock, Charlotte. James Hamilton. Robert Heblethwaite. Major John Hardaway. Dinwiddie. Nathaniel Huſky, Waggon—merchant. Pierre Hucaille. R. Humphreys.

J.

Cornelius Johnſon.

K.

John Kleinhoff, 2, Cheſterfield. Hugh Kelly, Pittſylvania.

L.

James W. Langley, at Dr. Jarretts, Dinwiddie. John Cotton, Prince George, care of Adm. Lee. James Littlejohn. Michael Leonard.

M.

George M'Farlane. Mons. Marrett Ebenezer Macgowan, Notoway. Thomas Meachen, Broadway. Wm. Maſſenburg, Suſſex. Major J. M'Kenney, care of J. Legg. Wingfield or John Mafon, Dinwiddie or Lunenburg. Mynheer De H. M. Meyert. Miſs Peggy M'Daniel, at John Thweatts. Thomas M'Kenzie, 2.

N.

John Nicholas. Capt. Newley, at Wm. Fraſers.

P.

Mrs. Porter. John Pettus, Lunenburg. John Pettypool, care of Seth Pettypool, Dinwiddie. Wm. Pritchell, Dinwiddie. Henry Prelcott. John Pennington. John Philips, Prince George. Wm. Pollard, Coach Painter John G. Poullion, 4.

R.

Rebeckah, at Dr. Hall's. John Robertſon, ſen. Amelia. Theoderick B. Ruffin. Wm Roſe, care of Mr. M'Neill. Henry Reeſe, Dinwiddie. Joſhua Reeſe, 2. Luke Robins.

S.

Daniel Staniford, care of N. Fitch. Anthony Sydnor, Dinwiddie. Wm. Stevenſon. Wm. and Tho. Squire. Buckner Stith. Col. John Stith, Brunſwick. Charles H. Simmons, 2. John H. Stout, Lunenburg. Wm. Scoquis, Prince George. Henry Smith, Hatter.

T.

Stephen Temple, Prince George, 2.

V.

George Veale.

W.

Dicker White, Dinwiddie. Watſon, Holt and Co. Wm. Watſon, Notoway.

J. GRAMMER.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of JOHN BLAND, dec. of this county, are deſired to make them known with the particular nature of the demand, to me, on or before the firſt day of December next, in order that I may be enabled to lay before the Court in the ſame month, a ſtate of ſuch demands, agreeable to the order of the ſaid Court.

JOHN MARKS, Deputy Sheriff, for EDMUND RUFFIN, Sheriff of Prince George county, to whom adminiſtration of the ſaid Eſtate is granted by the ſaid Court.

Prince George, September 18, 1797. (3t.)

Blank Bills of Loading, for SALE at this OFFICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceaſed, anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next. The Legatees will alſo attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwiſe fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Peterſburg, September 21, 1797. tf

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, praying an act may be paſſed for the regulation and eſtabliſhment of the ſtreets in the Town of Peterſburg; the completion of the Courthouſe and Jail therein, and the enlargement of the powers of the Common-Hall, with reſpect to taxation.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnerſhip of Gracie and Anderſon having expired this day, they requeſt thoſe indebted to them, to make as ſpeedy payment as poſſible—all claims againſt the concern will be diſcharged upon adjuſtment.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE.
DANIEL ANDERSON.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 31, 1797. (6t)

THE Subſcribers under the firm of Gracie, Anderſon and Co. commenced buſineſs in the wholeſale line on the firſt inſtant in the brick ſtore near the Market-houſe, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Gracie, Bell and Co. where they are now opening for ſale an extenſive aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
ROBERT WALKER.

Peterſburg, Sept. 26, 1797.

Purſuant to an order made by the High Court of Chancery, the 14th of September 1797. Will be Sold on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 20th of October next,

A Tract of LAND, belonging to the late Mrs. Lucy Adkins, dec. lying in the fork of Nottoway river, and Joſeph ſwamp, in Suſſex county, containing 435 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Capt. John Maſon.—Terms, one third of the money to be paid at the day of ſale, the other two thirds at two annual payments. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required: A good title will be made to the land when the bonds are diſcharged.—Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe, may view the land at any time, by making application to any of the neighbours it adjoins.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Suſſex, September 25, 1797. (3w.)

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Iriſh Linens, coſt from 9d. to 3s. 4d. ſterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. ſterling per piece, of 7½ yards in ſmall boxes, imported in the ſhip Neutrality; which he will diſpoſe of by the package—alſo about 80 caſks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be ſold low for caſh, or ſix months credit—he has alſo on hand, Weſt-India Rum in hogſheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will ſell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The Houſe he lives in is alſo offered for ſale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harneſs, and four ſubſtantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of ſix months. P. W.

Brunſwick, September 21, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM WALKER, dec'd, of Brunſwick county, are hereby required to ſettle their reſpective accounts without delay, as the circumſtances of the Eſtate renders it impractable to give any longer indulgence—All thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to take notice, that as the ſubſcriber is about cloſing his Executorſhip, unleſs their claims are produced properly authenticated, by the laſt day of next December, this advertiſement will be plead in bar of payment.

6w BENJAMIN JONES, Ex'or.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtratrix of the eſtate of the late Mr. JOHN RENAUD, intending an abſence of a few months from the ſtate, requeſts all thoſe who may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, unexhibited at the time of her departure, to lodge the ſame, properly authenticated, with CHARLES STIMPSON, Old Street.

AREANEA RENAUD.

Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. 3w

Cabin-Point Fall Rates,

WILL commence the third Thurſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Firſt day worth about £. 45. free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horſe, &c. except the winning horſe on the firſt day, and worth about £. 20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Alſo an elegant ſaddle will be run for the ſecond Thurſday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, Auguſt 17, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverriſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

John & William Bell,

Have juſt received, their SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (eptf.)

ANDREW PARKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmallneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

*** *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.